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Substantively Consolidated SIPA Liquidation of

Bernard L. Madoff Investment Securities LLC and Bernard L. Madoff

**UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

SECURITIES INVESTOR PROTECTION
CORPORATION,

Plaintiff-Applicant,

v.

BERNARD L. MADOFF INVESTMENT
SECURITIES LLC,

Defendant.

Adv. Pro. No. 08-01789 (BRL)

SIPA LIQUIDATION

(Substantively Consolidated)

In re:

BERNARD L. MADOFF,

Debtor.

IRVING H. PICARD, Trustee for the Liquidation
of Bernard L. Madoff Investment Securities LLC,

Plaintiff,

v.

NTC & Co. LLP, as former custodian of an
Individual Retirement Account for the benefit of
DAVID SOLOMON, CINDY SOLOMON and
BONNIE MATTOZZI,

Defendants.

Adv. Pro. No. 10-_____ (BRL)

COMPLAINT

Irving H. Picard (the “Trustee”), as trustee for the liquidation of the business of Bernard L. Madoff Investment Securities LLC (“BLMIS”) under the Securities Investor Protection Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 78aaa, *et seq.* (“SIPA”),¹ and the substantively consolidated estate of Bernard L. Madoff individually (“Madoff”), by and through his undersigned counsel, for his complaint (the “Complaint”), states as follows:

NATURE OF PROCEEDING

1. This adversary proceeding arises from the massive Ponzi scheme perpetrated by Madoff. Over the course of the scheme, there were more than 8,000 client accounts at BLMIS. In early December 2008, BLMIS generated client account statements for its approximately 4,900 open client accounts. When added together, these statements purport that clients of BLMIS had approximately \$65 billion invested with BLMIS. In reality, BLMIS had assets on hand worth a small fraction of that amount. On March 12, 2009, Madoff admitted to the fraudulent scheme and pled guilty to 11 felony counts, and was sentenced on June 29, 2009 to 150 years in prison.

2. Defendant NTC & Co. LLP, as former custodian of the Individual Retirement Account for the benefit of David Solomon (“Defendant NTC”) is either an initial transferee of the avoidable Transfers (as defined below) or a conduit of such Transfers for the benefit of David Solomon, deceased, and his beneficiaries, Defendant Cindy Solomon and Bonnie Mattozzi (collectively, “FBO Defendants”). If Defendant NTC is the initial transferee, then FBO Defendants are the subsequent transferee of the Transfers for purposes of this Complaint. To the extent Defendant NTC served as a conduit for the funds withdrawn for the benefit of FBO Defendants, FBO Defendants are an initial transferee of the Transfers for whose benefit such

¹ For convenience, future reference to SIPA will not include “15 U.S.C.”

Transfers were made for purposes of this Complaint. The within defendants, Defendant NTC and/or FBO Defendants, received avoidable transfers from BLMIS.

3. Defendant NTC and/or FBO Defendants were beneficiaries of this Ponzi scheme. Since December 11, 2002, Defendant NTC and/or FBO Defendants received the amount of \$2,128,795 from BLMIS. The Trustee's investigation has revealed that \$2,069,826 of this amount represented fictitious profits from the Ponzi scheme. Accordingly, Defendant NTC and/or FBO Defendants have received \$2,069,826 of other people's money. This action is brought to recover the fictitious profit amount so that this customer property can be equitably distributed among all of the victims of BLMIS.

4. This adversary proceeding is brought pursuant to sections 78fff(b), 78fff-1(a) and 78fff-2(c)(3) of SIPA, sections 105(a), 544, 548(a), 550(a) and 551 of title 11 of the United States Code (the "Bankruptcy Code"), the New York Fraudulent Conveyance Act (New York Debtor and Creditor Law § 270 *et seq.* (McKinney 2001) ("DCL")) and other applicable law, for avoidance of fraudulent conveyances in connection with certain transfers of property by BLMIS to or for the benefit of Defendant NTC and/or FBO Defendants. The Trustee seeks to set aside such transfers and preserve and recover the property for the benefit of BLMIS' defrauded customers.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

5. This is an adversary proceeding commenced before the same Court before whom the main underlying SIPA proceeding, No. 08-01789 (BRL) (the "SIPA Proceeding"), is pending. The SIPA Proceeding was originally brought in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York as *Securities Exchange Commission v. Bernard L. Madoff Investment Securities LLC et al.*, No. 08 CV 10791 (the "District Court Proceeding") and has

been referred to this Court. This Court has jurisdiction over this adversary proceeding under 28 U.S.C. § 1334(b) and 15 U.S.C. §§ 78eee(b)(2)(A) and (b)(4).

6. This is a core proceeding pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 157(b)(2)(A), (H) and (O).

7. Venue in this district is proper under 28 U.S.C. § 1409.

DEFENDANTS

8. Defendant NTC is a limited liability partnership that was formed under the laws of the state of Colorado. Its principal place of business is located at 717 17th Street, Suite 2100, Denver, Colorado 80202. There was a BLMIS account in the name, “NTC & Co. FBO David Solomon,” with the account address reported as P.O. Box 173859 Denver, Colorado 80217

9. Upon information and belief, David Solomon died on January 28, 2004. Upon information and belief, Cindy Solomon and Bonnie Mattozzi are the named beneficiaries of the “Account” (as defined herein).

10. Upon information and belief, FBO Defendant Bonnie Matozzi maintains an address in Portland, ME.

11. Upon information and belief, FBO Defendant Cindy Solomon maintains an address in Reston, VA

BACKGROUND, THE TRUSTEE AND STANDING

12. On December 11, 2008 (the “Filing Date”),² Madoff was arrested by federal agents for violation of the criminal securities laws, including, *inter alia*, securities fraud, investment adviser fraud, and mail and wire fraud. Contemporaneously, the Securities and

² Section 78lll(7)(B) of SIPA states that the filing date is “the date on which an application for a protective decree is filed under 78eee(a)(3),” except where the debtor is the subject of a proceeding pending before a United States court “in which a receiver, trustee, or liquidator for such debtor has been appointed and such proceeding was commenced before the date on which such application was filed, the term ‘filing date’ means the date on which such proceeding was commenced.” 15 U.S.C. § 78lll(7)(B). Thus, even though the application for a protective decree was filed on December 15, 2008, the Filing Date in this action is December 11, 2008.

Exchange Commission (“SEC”) filed a complaint in the District Court which commenced the District Court Proceeding against Madoff and BLMIS. The District Court Proceeding remains pending in the District Court. The SEC complaint alleged that Madoff and BLMIS engaged in fraud through the investment advisor activities of BLMIS.

13. On December 12, 2008, The Honorable Louis L. Stanton of the District Court entered an order appointing Lee S. Richards, Esq. (the “Receiver”) as receiver for the assets of BLMIS.

14. On December 15, 2008, pursuant to section 78eee(a)(4)(A) of SIPA, the SEC consented to a combination of its own action with an application of the Securities Investor Protection Corporation (“SIPC”). Thereafter, pursuant to section 78eee(a)(4)(B) of SIPA, SIPC filed an application in the District Court alleging, *inter alia*, that BLMIS was not able to meet its obligations to securities customers as they came due and, accordingly, its customers needed the protections afforded by SIPA.

15. Also on December 15, 2008, Judge Stanton granted the SIPC application and entered an order pursuant to SIPA (the “Protective Decree”), which, in pertinent part:

- a. appointed the Trustee for the liquidation of the business of BLMIS pursuant to section 78eee(b)(3) of SIPA;
- b. appointed Baker & Hostetler LLP as counsel to the Trustee pursuant to section 78eee(b)(3) of SIPA; and
- c. removed the case to this Court pursuant to section 78eee(b)(4) of SIPA.

By this Protective Decree, the Receiver was removed as Receiver for BLMIS.

16. By orders dated December 23, 2008 and February 4, 2009, respectively, the Bankruptcy Court approved the Trustee’s bond and found that the Trustee was a disinterested

person. Accordingly, the Trustee is duly qualified to serve and act on behalf of the estate of BLMIS.

17. At a Plea Hearing on March 12, 2009 in the case captioned *United States v. Madoff*, Case No. 09-CR-213(DC), Madoff pled guilty to an eleven-count criminal information filed against him by the United States Attorneys' Office for the Southern District of New York. At the Plea Hearing, Madoff admitted that he "operated a Ponzi scheme through the investment advisory side of [BLMIS]." Plea Allocution of Bernard L. Madoff at 23, *United States v. Madoff*, No. 09-CR-213 (DC) (S.D.N.Y. March 12, 2009) (Docket No. 50). Additionally, Madoff asserted "[a]s I engaged in my fraud, I knew what I was doing [was] wrong, indeed criminal." *Id.* Madoff was sentenced on June 29, 2009 to 150 years in prison.

18. On August 11, 2009, a former BLMIS employee, Frank DiPascali, pled guilty to participating in and conspiring to perpetuate the Ponzi scheme. At a Plea Hearing on August 11, 2009 in the case entitled *United States v. DiPascali*, Case No. 09-CR-764 (RJS), DiPascali pled guilty to a ten-count criminal information. Among other things, DiPascali admitted that the fictitious scheme had begun at BLMIS since at least the 1980s. Plea Allocution of Frank DiPascali at 46, *United States v. DiPascali*, No. 09-CR-764 (RJS) (S.D.N.Y. Aug. 11, 2009) (Docket No. 11).

19. As the Trustee appointed under SIPA, the Trustee is charged with recovering and paying out customer property to BLMIS' customers, assessing claims, and liquidating any other assets of the firm for the benefit of the estate and its creditors. The Trustee is in the process of marshalling BLMIS' assets, and the liquidation of BLMIS' assets is well underway. However, such assets will not be sufficient to reimburse the customers of BLMIS for the billions of dollars that they invested with BLMIS over the years. Consequently, the Trustee must use his authority

under SIPA and the Bankruptcy Code to pursue recovery from customers who received preferences and/or payouts of fictitious profits to the detriment of other defrauded customers whose money was consumed by the Ponzi scheme. Absent this or other recovery actions, the Trustee will be unable to satisfy the claims described in subparagraphs (A) through (D) of SIPA section 78fff-2(c)(1).

20. Pursuant to section 78fff-1(a), the Trustee has the general powers of a bankruptcy trustee in a case under the Bankruptcy Code in addition to the powers granted by SIPA pursuant to SIPA section 78fff(b). Chapters 1, 3, 5 and subchapters I and II of chapter 7 of the Bankruptcy Code apply to this proceeding to the extent consistent with SIPA.

21. Pursuant to sections 78fff(b) and 78lll(7)(B) of SIPA, the Filing Date is deemed to be the date of the filing of the petition within the meaning of section 548 of the Bankruptcy Code and the date of the commencement of the case within the meaning of section 544 of the Bankruptcy Code.

22. The Trustee has standing to bring these claims pursuant to section 78fff-1(a) of SIPA and the Bankruptcy Code, including sections 323(b) and 704(a)(1), because, among other reasons:

- a. Defendant NTC and/or FBO Defendants received “Customer Property” as defined in 15 U.S.C. §78lll(4);
- b. BLMIS incurred losses as a result of the claims set forth herein;
- c. BLMIS’ customers were injured as a result of the conduct detailed herein;
- d. SIPC has not reimbursed, and statutorily cannot fully reimburse, all customers for all of their losses;
- e. the Trustee will not be able to fully satisfy all claims;

f. the Trustee, as bailee of customer property, can sue on behalf of the customer bailors;

g. the Trustee is the assignee of claims paid, and to be paid, to customers of BLMIS who have filed claims in the liquidation proceeding (such claim-filing customers, collectively, "Accountholders"). As of the date hereof, the Trustee has received multiple express unconditional assignments of the applicable Accountholders' causes of action, which actions could have been asserted against Defendant NTC and/or FBO Defendants. As assignee, the Trustee stands in the shoes of persons who have suffered injury in fact and a distinct and palpable loss for which the Trustee is entitled to reimbursement in the form of monetary damages. The Trustee brings this action on behalf of, among others, those defrauded customers of BLMIS who invested more money in BLMIS than they withdrew; and

h. SIPC is the subrogee of claims paid, and to be paid, to customers of BLMIS who have filed claims in the liquidation proceeding. SIPC has expressly conferred upon the Trustee enforcement of its rights of subrogation with respect to payments it has made and is making to customers of BLMIS from SIPC funds.

THE FRAUDULENT PONZI SCHEME

23. Founded in 1959, BLMIS began operations as a sole proprietorship of Madoff and later, effective January 2001, formed as a New York limited liability company wholly owned by Madoff. Since in or about 1986, BLMIS operated from its principal place of business at 885 Third Avenue, New York, New York. Madoff, as founder, proprietor, chairman, and chief executive officer, ran BLMIS together with several family members and a number of additional employees. BLMIS was registered with the SEC as a securities broker-dealer under section 15(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, 15 U.S.C. § 78o(b). By that registration, BLMIS

is a member of SIPC. BLMIS had three business units: investment advisory (the “IA Business”), market making and proprietary trading.

24. For certain accounts in the IA Business, BLMIS purported to participate in a capital appreciation/depreciation strategy, depending on whether the customer sought to generate gains or losses. For example, the strategy was executed by either purporting to purchase small groups of securities near lows and then purporting to sell those same securities at highs, or by purporting to short-sell securities near highs and then purporting to repurchase those securities near lows.

25. For other accounts, Madoff described the IA Business’ strategy as a “split-strike conversion” strategy. Madoff promised these clients that their funds would be invested in a basket of common stocks within the S&P 100 Index, which is a collection of the 100 largest U.S. publicly traded companies. The basket of stocks would be intended to mimic the movement of the S&P 100 Index. Madoff asserted that he would carefully time purchases and sales to maximize value, but this meant that the clients’ funds would intermittently be out of the market, at which times they would purportedly be invested in U.S. issued securities and money market funds. The second part of the split-strike conversion strategy was the hedge of such purchases with option contracts. Madoff purported to purchase and sell S&P 100 Index option contracts that closely corresponded with the stocks in the basket, thereby controlling the downside risk of price changes in the basket of stocks.

26. Although clients of the IA Business received monthly or quarterly statements purportedly showing the securities that were held in – or had been traded through – their accounts, as well as the growth of and profit from those accounts over time, the trades reported on these statements were a complete fabrication. The security purchases and sales depicted in

the account statements virtually never occurred and the profits reported were entirely fictitious. At his Plea Hearing, Madoff admitted that he never in fact purchased any of the securities he claimed to have purchased for customer accounts. *See* Plea Allocution of Bernard L. Madoff at 3, *United States v. Madoff*, No. 09-CR-213 (DC) (S.D.N.Y. March 12, 2009) (Docket No. 50). Indeed, based on the Trustee's investigation to date and with the exception of isolated individual trades for certain parties other than Defendant NTC and/or FBO Defendants, there is no record of BLMIS having cleared any purchase or sale of securities on behalf of the IA Business at the Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation, the clearing house for such transactions.

27. Prior to his arrest, Madoff assured clients and regulators that he conducted all trades on the over-the-counter market after hours. To bolster that lie, Madoff periodically wired tens of millions of dollars to BLMIS' affiliate, Madoff Securities International Ltd. ("MSIL"), a London based entity substantially owned by Madoff and his family. There are no records that MSIL ever used the wired funds to purchase securities for the accounts of the IA Business clients.

28. Additionally, based on the Trustee's investigation to date, there is no evidence that BLMIS ever purchased or sold any of the options that Madoff claimed on customer statements to have purchased and sold.

29. For all periods relevant hereto, the IA Business was operated as a Ponzi scheme and Madoff and his co-conspirators concealed the ongoing fraud in an effort to hinder, delay or defraud other current and prospective customers of BLMIS. The money received from investors was not set aside to buy securities as purported, but instead was primarily used to make the distributions to – or payments on behalf of – other investors. The money sent to BLMIS for investment, in short, was simply used to keep the scheme going and to enrich Madoff, his

associates and others, including Defendant NTC and/or FBO Defendants, until such time as the requests for redemptions in December 2008 overwhelmed the flow of new investments and caused the inevitable collapse of the Ponzi scheme.

30. The payments to investors constituted an intentional misrepresentation of fact regarding the underlying accounts and were an integral and essential part of the fraud. The payments were necessary to validate the false account statements, and were made to avoid detection of the fraud, to retain existing investors and to lure other investors into the Ponzi scheme.

31. During the scheme, certain investors requested and received distributions of the so-called "profits" listed for their accounts which were nothing more than fictitious profits. Other investors, from time to time, redeemed or closed their accounts, or removed portions of purportedly available funds, and were paid consistently with the statements they had been receiving. Some of those investors later re-invested part or all of those withdrawn payments with BLMIS.

32. When payments were made to or on behalf of these investors, including Defendant NTC and/or FBO Defendants, the falsified monthly statements of accounts reported that the accounts of such investors included substantial gains. In reality, BLMIS had not invested the investors' principal as reflected in customer statements. In an attempt to conceal the ongoing fraud and thereby hinder, delay or defraud other current and prospective investors, BLMIS paid to or on behalf of certain investors the inflated amounts reflected in the falsified financial statements, including principal and/or fictitious profits.

33. BLMIS used the funds deposited from new investments to continue operations and pay redemption proceeds to or on behalf of other investors and to make other transfers. Due

to the siphoning and diversion of new investments to fund redemptions requested by other investors, BLMIS did not have the funds to pay investors on account of their new investments. BLMIS was able to stay afloat only by using the principal invested by some clients to pay other investors or their designees.

34. In an effort to hinder, delay or defraud authorities from detecting the fraud, BLMIS did not register as an Investment Advisor until September 2006.

35. In or about January 2008, BLMIS filed with the SEC a Uniform Application for Investment Adviser Registration. The application represented, *inter alia*, that BLMIS had 23 customer accounts and assets under management of approximately \$17.1 billion. In fact, in January 2008, BLMIS had approximately 4,900 active client accounts with a purported value of approximately \$65 billion under management.

36. Not only did Madoff seek to evade regulators, Madoff also had false audit reports "prepared" by Friehling & Horowitz, a three-person accounting firm in Rockland County, New York. Of the two accountants at the firm, one was semi-retired and living in Florida for many years prior to the Filing Date.

37. At all times relevant hereto, the liabilities of BLMIS were billions of dollars greater than the assets of BLMIS. At all relevant times, BLMIS was insolvent in that (i) its assets were worth less than the value of its liabilities; (ii) it could not meet its obligations as they came due; and (iii) at the time of the transfers, BLMIS was left with insufficient capital.

THE TRANSFERS

38. According to BLMIS' records, an account (No.1ZR241) was maintained with BLMIS, as set forth on Exhibit A (the "Account"). Upon information and belief, for the Account, a Customer Agreement, an Option Agreement, and/or a Trading Authorization Limited to Purchases and Sales of Securities and Options (collectively, the "Account Agreements") were

executed and delivered to BLMIS at BLMIS' headquarters at 885 Third Avenue, New York, New York. At all times relevant hereto, Defendant NTC was the custodian of FBO Defendants' Account.

39. The Account Agreements were to be performed in New York, New York through securities trading activities that would take place in New York, New York. The Account was held in New York, New York, and Defendant NTC and/or FBO Defendants sent funds to BLMIS and/or to BLMIS' account at JPMorgan Chase & Co., Account #xxxxxxxxxx1703 (the "BLMIS Bank Account") in New York, New York for application to the Account and the purported conducting of trading activities. Between the date the Account was opened and the Filing Date, Defendant NTC and/or David Solomon and FBO Defendants made deposits to BLMIS through checks and/or wire transfers into the BLMIS Bank Account and/or received inter-account transfers from other BLMIS accounts.

40. During the six years prior to the Filing Date, BLMIS made transfers (collectively, the "Transfers") to Defendant NTC and/or FBO Defendants totaling \$2,069,826 in fictitious profits from the Ponzi scheme. The Transfers received by Defendant NTC and/or FBO Defendants constitute non-existent profits supposedly earned in the Account, but, in reality, they were other people's money. The Transfers were made to or for the benefit of Defendant NTC and/or FBO Defendants and are set forth in Column 11 on Exhibit B annexed hereto.

41. The Transfers that are avoidable and recoverable under sections 544(b), 550(a)(1) and 551 of the Bankruptcy Code, applicable provisions of SIPA, particularly SIPA section 78fff-2(c)(3), and applicable provisions of N.Y. CPLR 203(g) (McKinney 2001) and DCL sections 273 – 279 (McKinney 2001) total \$2,069,826 and are referred to hereafter as the "Six Year Transfers." See Exhibit B, Column 11.

42. On information and belief, all of the Transfers were subsequently transferred by Defendant NTC to FBO Defendants (collectively, the “Subsequent Transfers”).

43. The Subsequent Transfers, or the value thereof, are recoverable from FBO Defendants pursuant to section 550(a) of the Bankruptcy Code.

44. The Trustee’s investigation is ongoing and the Trustee reserves the right to (i) supplement the information regarding the Transfers, Subsequent Transfers and any additional transfers and (ii) seek recovery of such additional transfers.

45. To the extent that any of the avoidance and/or recovery counts may be inconsistent with each other, they are to be treated as being pled in the alternative.

COUNT ONE
FRAUDULENT TRANSFER – NEW YORK DEBTOR AND CREDITOR LAW §§ 276,
278 AND/OR 279, AND 11 U.S.C. §§ 544(b), 550(a) AND 551

46. To the extent applicable, the Trustee incorporates by reference the allegations contained in the previous paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully rewritten herein.

47. At all times relevant to the Six Year Transfers, there have been and are one or more creditors who have held and still hold matured or unmatured unsecured claims against BLMIS that were and are allowable under section 502 of the Bankruptcy Code or that were and are not allowable only under section 502(e) of the Bankruptcy Code.

48. Each of the Six Year Transfers constituted a conveyance by BLMIS as defined under DCL section 270.

49. Each of the Six Year Transfers was made by BLMIS with the actual intent to hinder, delay or defraud the creditors of BLMIS. BLMIS made each of the Six Year Transfers to or for the benefit of Defendant NTC and/or FBO Defendants in furtherance of a fraudulent investment scheme.

50. As a result of the foregoing, pursuant to DCL sections 276, 278 and/or 279, sections 544(b), 550(a) and 551 of the Bankruptcy Code, and section 78fff-2(c)(3) of SIPA, the Trustee is entitled to a judgment against Defendant NTC and/or FBO Defendants: (a) avoiding and preserving the Six Year Transfers, (b) directing that the Six Year Transfers be set aside, and (c) recovering the Six Year Transfers, or the value thereof, from Defendant NTC and/or FBO Defendants for the benefit of the estate of BLMIS.

COUNT TWO
FRAUDULENT TRANSFER – NEW YORK DEBTOR AND CREDITOR LAW §§ 273,
278 AND/OR 279, AND 11 U.S.C. §§ 544(b), 550(a) AND 551

51. To the extent applicable, the Trustee incorporates by reference the allegations contained in the previous paragraphs of the Complaint as if fully rewritten herein.

52. At all times relevant to the Six Year Transfers, there have been and are one or more creditors who have held and still hold matured or unmatured unsecured claims against BLMIS that were and are allowable under section 502 of the Bankruptcy Code or that were and are not allowable only under section 502(e) of the Bankruptcy Code.

53. Each of the Six Year Transfers constituted a conveyance by BLMIS as defined under DCL section 270.

54. BLMIS did not receive fair consideration for any of the Six Year Transfers.

55. BLMIS was insolvent, or became insolvent as a result of the Six Year Transfers.

56. As a result of the foregoing, pursuant to DCL sections 273, 278 and/or 279, sections 544(b), 550(a) and 551 of the Bankruptcy Code, and section 78fff-2(c)(3) of SIPA, the Trustee is entitled to a judgment against Defendant NTC and/or FBO Defendants: (a) avoiding and preserving the Six Year Transfers, (b) directing that the Six Year Transfers be set aside, and (c) recovering the Six Year Transfers, or the value thereof, from Defendant NTC and/or FBO Defendants for the benefit of the estate of BLMIS.

COUNT THREE
FRAUDULENT TRANSFER – NEW YORK DEBTOR AND CREDITOR LAW §§ 274,
278 AND/OR 279, AND 11 U.S.C. §§ 544(b), 550(a), AND 551

57. To the extent applicable, the Trustee incorporates by reference the allegations contained in the previous paragraphs of the Complaint as if fully rewritten herein.

58. At all times relevant to the Six Year Transfers, there have been and are one or more creditors who have held and still hold matured or unmatured unsecured claims against BLMIS that were and are allowable under section 502 of the Bankruptcy Code or that were and are not allowable only under section 502(e) of the Bankruptcy Code.

59. Each of the Six Year Transfers constituted a conveyance by BLMIS as defined under DCL section 270.

60. BLMIS did not receive fair consideration for any of the Six Year Transfers.

61. At the time BLMIS made each of the Six Year Transfers, BLMIS was engaged or was about to engage in a business or transaction for which the property remaining in its hands after each of the Six Year Transfers was an unreasonably small capital.

62. As a result of the foregoing, pursuant to DCL sections 274, 278 and/or 279, sections 544(b), 550(a) and 551 of the Bankruptcy Code, and section 78fff-2(c)(3) of SIPA, the Trustee is entitled to a judgment against Defendant NTC and/or FBO Defendants: (a) avoiding and preserving the Six Year Transfers, (b) directing that the Six Year Transfers be set aside, and (c) recovering the Six Year Transfers, or the value thereof, from Defendant NTC and/or FBO Defendants for the benefit of the estate of BLMIS.

COUNT FOUR
FRAUDULENT TRANSFER – NEW YORK DEBTOR AND CREDITOR LAW §§ 275,
278 AND/OR 279, AND 11 U.S.C. §§ 544(b), 550(a), AND 551

63. To the extent applicable, the Trustee incorporates by reference the allegations contained in the previous paragraphs of the Complaint as if fully rewritten herein.

64. At all times relevant to the Six Year Transfers, there have been and are one or more creditors who have held and still hold matured or unmatured unsecured claims against BLMIS that were and are allowable under section 502 of the Bankruptcy Code or that were and are not allowable only under section 502(e) of the Bankruptcy Code.

65. Each of the Six Year Transfers constituted a conveyance by BLMIS as defined under DCL section 270.

66. BLMIS did not receive fair consideration for any of the Six Year Transfers.

67. At the time BLMIS made each of the Six Year Transfers, BLMIS had incurred, was intending to incur, or believed that it would incur debts beyond its ability to pay them as the debts matured.

68. As a result of the foregoing, pursuant to DCL sections 275, 278 and/or 279 and sections 544(b), 550(a) and 551 of the Bankruptcy Code, and section 78fff-2(c)(3) of SIPA, the Trustee is entitled to a judgment against Defendant NTC and/or FBO Defendants: (a) avoiding and preserving the Six Year Transfers, (b) directing that the Six Year Transfers be set aside, and (c) recovering the Six Year Transfers, or the value thereof, from Defendant NTC and/or FBO Defendants for the benefit of the estate of BLMIS.

COUNT FIVE
RECOVERY OF SUBSEQUENT TRANSFER - NEW YORK DEBTOR AND CREDITOR
LAW §§ 278 AND/OR 279 AND 11 U.S.C. §§ 544, 550(a) AND 551

69. To the extent applicable, the Trustee incorporates by reference the allegations contained in the previous paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully rewritten herein.

70. Each of the Transfers is avoidable under sections 544 of the Bankruptcy Code, DCL sections 273, 274, 275 and/or 276 and section 78fff-2(c)(3) of SIPA.

71. On information and belief, the Subsequent Transfers were transferred by Defendant NTC to FBO Defendants.

72. Each of the Subsequent Transfers was made directly or indirectly to FBO Defendants.

73. FBO Defendants are an immediate or mediate transferee of the Subsequent Transfers from Defendant NTC.

74. As a result of the foregoing and the avoidance of the within Transfers, pursuant to DCL sections 278 and/or 279, sections 544(b), 550(a) and 551 of the Bankruptcy Code, and section 78fff-2(c)(3) of SIPA, the Trustee is entitled to a judgment against FBO Defendants: (a) avoiding and preserving the Subsequent Transfers, (b) directing that the Subsequent Transfers be set aside, and (c) recovering the Subsequent Transfers, or the value thereof, from FBO Defendants for the benefit of the estate of BLMIS.

WHEREFORE, the Trustee respectfully requests that this Court enter judgment in favor of the Trustee and against Defendant NTC and/or FBO Defendants as follows:

i. On the First Claim for Relief, pursuant to DCL sections 276, 278 and/or 279, sections 544(b), 550(a) and 551 of the Bankruptcy Code, and section 78fff-2(c)(3) of SIPA: (a) avoiding and preserving the Six Year Transfers, (b) directing that the Six Year Transfers be set aside, and (c) recovering the Six Year Transfers, or the value thereof, from Defendant NTC and/or FBO Defendants for the benefit of the estate of BLMIS;

ii. On the Second Claim for Relief, pursuant to DCL sections 273, 278 and/or 279, sections 544(b), 550(a) and 551 of the Bankruptcy Code, and section 78fff-2(c)(3) of SIPA: (a) avoiding and preserving the Six Year Transfers, (b) directing that the Six Year Transfers be set aside, and (c) recovering the Six Year Transfers, or the value thereof, from Defendant NTC and/or FBO Defendants for the benefit of the estate of BLMIS;

iii. On the Third Claim for Relief, pursuant to DCL sections 274, 278 and/or 279, sections 544(b), 550(a), and 551 of the Bankruptcy Code, and section 78fff-2(c)(3) of SIPA: (a) avoiding and preserving the Six Year Transfers, (b) directing the Six Year Transfers be set aside, and (c) recovering the Six Year Transfers, or the value thereof, from Defendant NTC and/or FBO Defendants for the benefit of the estate of BLMIS;

iv. On the Fourth Claim for Relief, pursuant to DCL sections 275, 278 and/or 279, sections 544(b), 550(a) and 551 of the Bankruptcy Code, and section 78fff-2(c)(3) of SIPA: (a) avoiding and preserving the Six Year Transfers, (b) directing that the Six Year Transfers be set aside, and (c) recovering the Six Year Transfers, or the value thereof, from Defendant NTC and/or FBO Defendants for the benefit of the estate of BLMIS;

v. On the Fifth Claim for Relief as a result of the avoidance of the within Transfers, pursuant to DCL section 278 and/or 279, sections 544(b), 550(a) and 551 of the Bankruptcy Code, and section 78fff-2(c)(3) of SIPA: (a) avoiding and preserving the Subsequent Transfers, (b) directing that the Subsequent Transfers be set aside, and (c) recovering the Subsequent Transfers, or the value thereof, from FBO Defendants for the benefit of the estate of BLMIS;

vi. On all Claims for Relief, pursuant to federal common law and N.Y. CPLR 5001 and 5004 awarding the Trustee prejudgment interest from the date on which the Transfers were received;

vii. On all Claims for Relief, establishment of a constructive trust over the proceeds of the Transfers in favor of the Trustee for the benefit of BLMIS' estate;

viii. On all Claims for Relief, assignment of income tax refunds of Defendant NTC and/or FBO Defendants from the United States, state and local governments paid on fictitious profits during the course of the scheme;

ix. On all Claims for Relief, awarding the Trustee all applicable interest, costs, and disbursements of this action; and

x. On all Claims for Relief, granting Plaintiff such other, further, and different relief as the Court deems just, proper and equitable.

Date: November 12, 2010
New York, New York

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Substantively Consolidated SIPA Liquidation
of Bernard L. Madoff Investment Securities
LLC and Bernard L. Madoff*

BLMIS Account Name		BLMIS Account Number
NTC & CO. FBO DAVID SOLOMON	REDACTED	1ZR241

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BLMIS ACCOUNT NO. 1ZR241 - NTC & CO. FBO DAVID SOLOMON REDACTED

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Column 5	Column 6	Column 7	Column 8	Column 9	Column 10	Column 11
		<u>Transaction Amount</u>								
	<u>Transaction</u>	<u>Reported in</u>	<u>Cash</u>	<u>Cash</u>	<u>Transfers of</u>	<u>Transfers of</u>	<u>Balance of</u>	<u>90-Day</u>	<u>2-Year</u>	<u>6-Year</u>
<u>Date</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Customer Statement</u>	<u>Deposits</u>	<u>Withdrawals</u>	<u>Principal In</u>	<u>Principal Out</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Preferential</u>	<u>Fraudulent</u>	<u>Fraudulent</u>
								<u>Transfers</u>	<u>Transfers</u>	<u>Conveyances</u>
5/30/1995	CHECK	159,443	159,443	-	-	-	159,443	-	-	-
9/20/1995	TRANS FROM 1ZA61930	713,855 ^[1]	-	-	511,705	-	671,148	-	-	-
10/11/1995	TRANS FROM 1ZA61930	2,129 ^[2]	-	-	-	-	671,148	-	-	-
11/6/1995	TRANS FROM 1ZA61930	576 ^[2]	-	-	-	-	671,148	-	-	-
12/4/1995	TRANS TO 1ZA62130	(49,110)	-	-	-	(49,110)	622,038	-	-	-
11/26/1996	CHECK	(60,058)	-	(60,058)	-	-	561,980	-	-	-
12/2/1996	1996 DIST TRANS TO 1ZA62130	(60,058)	-	-	-	(60,058)	501,923	-	-	-
12/26/1996	CHECK	60,058	60,058	-	-	-	561,980	-	-	-
12/19/1997	TRANS TO 1ZA62130	(41,547)	-	-	-	(41,547)	520,434	-	-	-
12/18/1998	TRANS TO 1ZA62130	(50,002)	-	-	-	(50,002)	470,432	-	-	-
12/27/1999	TRANS TO 1ZA62130	(57,667)	-	-	-	(57,667)	412,765	-	-	-
11/17/2000	TRANS TO 1ZA62130	(69,859)	-	-	-	(69,859)	342,905	-	-	-
4/18/2002	TRANS TO 1ZA62130	(82,806)	-	-	-	(82,806)	260,100	-	-	-
11/20/2002	TRANS TO 1ZA62130	(99,411)	-	-	-	(99,411)	160,689	-	-	-
11/17/2003	TRANS TO 1ZA62130	(101,720)	-	-	-	(101,720)	58,969	-	-	-
3/4/2004	CHECK	(55,866)	-	(55,866)	-	-	3,103	-	-	-
3/9/2004	CHECK WIRE	(2,072,929)	-	(2,072,929)	-	-	(2,069,826)	-	-	(2,069,826)
	Total:		\$ 219,500	\$ (2,188,853)	\$ 511,705	\$ (612,179)	\$ (2,069,826)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (2,069,826)

^[1] Although BLMIS statements reflect that a larger transfer was made into the account on this date, a portion of the "transferred" funds consisted of fictitious profits which were never achieved and thus could not have been transferred. Accordingly, only the principal remaining in the originating account was transferred into this account on this date.

^[2] Although BLMIS statements reflect that funds were transferred into this account on this date, these funds consisted entirely of fictitious profits which were never achieved and thus no funds were actually transferred into the account on this date. Accordingly, the account balance has remained unchanged.